

ANDREW COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

SAVANNAH, MISSOURI.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

PERSONAL.

—Col. John M. Powell, formerly a well-known Southern planter and slave owner, whose grandfather was a cousin of George Washington, and who suffered reverses of fortune on account of the war of the rebellion, committed suicide in Brooklyn last week by taking morphine.

—Vice-President Wilson has given up his idea of going to Europe.

—Dan Bryant, the great minstrel performer, is dead.

—The 100-mile walking match at New York last week, between Daniel O'Leary, of Chicago, and John Dewitt, of New York, for \$1,000, was won by O'Leary. Time, 23 hours, 52 minutes and 14 seconds.

—Commander Henry Fitch, of the United States Navy, died last week at his home in Logansport, Ind.

—Alex. E. Shiras, Brevet Major-General and Commissary-General of Subsistence, died in Washington, last week, after a long illness.

—Lyander C. Dyer, of Tennessee, has been appointed Consul at Odessa, Russia.

—Henry W. Dutton, senior proprietor of the Boston Evening Transcript died in that city last week, aged 79 years. Within five months Mr. Dutton lost his wife and son, which, together with the death of Mr. Haskell, the editor of the Transcript, indirectly caused his death.

—O. H. Kelly, Secretary of the National Grange, will soon publish a history of the Order from its beginning until its permanent organization in 1873.

GENERAL.

—Chief Justice Shandley, of the United States Court, at Yankton, D. T., in his charge to the grand jury, last week, directed their especial attention to the proposed invasion of the Black Hills Indian Reservation, and said that this treaty should be as strictly observed with the same solemnity, and should be as strictly carried out as if made with a strong and powerful nation.

—The intended assassination of President Grant by a crazy man is the purport of a sensational dispatch from Washington. The evident design of the lunatic, who had watched around the White-House with a loaded revolver concealed upon his person, was frustrated by his arrest and incarceration in an insane asylum. The man gave his name as John S. Lockhart, and claimed to be from Indiana.

—The United States surveying expedition, in charge of Commander E. P. Lull, sent out in January last to determine the practicability of an inter-oceanic canal from Aspinwall to Panama, has returned and reported having discovered a feasible route across the isthmus.

—New England had the heaviest snow-storm of the season on the 13th of April. The depth ranged from 10 to 15 inches.

—Three people in Washington have gone crazy over the Beecher scandal, and have been sent to the insane asylum.

—The Washington National Monument Association are making another effort to secure the completion of the unfinished monument. Half a million dollars is the sum wanted to finish it, and an earnest appeal for contributions has been addressed to the country.

—In the Louisiana Legislature, on the 15th, the compromise agreed upon by the Congressional Committee was referred to the House Committee on Elections, which reported in favor of the award, and it was adopted by a vote of eighty-nine to fifteen. In adjusting the difficulty twelve gentlemen were given seats and ten others thrown out, but the unseated members submitted without a murmur.

—The newspapers will not hereafter be benefited by so many profitable advertisements of mail routes. Postmaster-General Jewell has decided that he will hereafter make reference to the laws in advertising mail lettings. In this way he expects to be able to save at least nine-tenths of the expenses of advertising, as the texts of the law occupy a great deal of space.

FIRE AND CASUALTIES.

—The Gingham Mills, at South Adams, Mass., exploded last week, killing three men, and fatally injuring two others.

—The residence of P. P. Clifford, near New Haven, Conn., was burned last week. His sick wife, unable to move, perished in the flames.

—Shanghai dispatches report a collision of two steamers in Chinese waters, and the sinking of one, with great loss of life.

—The Washington House and three other buildings at Gloucester, N. J., were burned last week. Loss, \$150,000.

—Eight colored men were drowned by the upsetting of an oyster boat off Norfolk, Va., last week.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

—Two murderers were hanged on Friday, April 9—Michael Sullivan, at New Brunswick, N. J., and Patrick J. O'Shea, at St. Louis.

—Peter Bartholomew, a prominent grocer of Buffalo, N. Y., has fled to Europe, leaving forgeries behind to the amount of \$20,000.

—James Darrough beat his wife to death in Baltimore last week. The woman was terribly beaten, her forehead crushed in, and her face and body bruised beyond recognition.

—Pete McCartney, the notorious counterfeiter, has been again rearrested in Texas.

—Another terrible murder has been committed near the home of the notorious James brothers, in Clay county, Mo., and that section is in a ferment of excitement.

—Chas. D. Thompson, a Providence defaulter, was overtaken by detectives on board a steamer in New York which was bound for Europe; but rather than be captured he shot himself in the head, inflicting a fatal wound.

—It has been ascertained that Mrs. Mary Dennehy, who was found dead on the Old Colony railroad, near Boston, a few days since, was murdered by her husband to allow

his marriage with another woman. Dennehy has fled.

—Advices from leading Western cities show an unusual number of robberies of travelers by card playing on trains. The principal victims are those bound for the Black Hills.

—Wells, Fargo & Co.'s stage was stopped by brigands between Downville and Sacramento, Cal., last week, and robbed of \$5,000.

THE GREAT SCANDAL.

Sixty-seventh Day.—Direct examination of defendant was resumed, and Mrs. Moulton's testimony was taken up in detail and fully contradicted in every material particular. His denials were emphatic, and a direct question of veracity has been raised between Mrs. Moulton and Mr. Beecher.

Sixty-eighth Day.—The direct examination of Mr. Beecher was concluded, and Mr. Fullerton proceeded to the cross-examination. The defendant fully equalled the expectations of his friends, and they are more than ever convinced that he is a deeply injured and guiltless man.

Sixty-ninth Day.—Defendant still on the witness stand, undergoing cross-examination.

POLITICAL.

—The vote of Connecticut for Governor at the recent election was as follows:

Charles R. Ingersoll (Dem.).....53,785
James Lloyd Greene (Rep.).....44,301
Henry D. Smith (Pro.).....2,809
Democratic plurality.....9,584
Democratic majority.....6,653

—The official vote of Rhode Island for Governor footed up:

Hazard (Independent Republican).....8,717
Lippitt (regular Republican).....8,341
Cutler (Democrat).....5,169

RAILROADS.

—The Chicago and Alton railroad is selling through tickets from Mexico, Mo., to New York, a distance of 1,325 miles, for \$17.

—The management of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad has determined upon the abolition of the fast-freight system after May 1.

FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

—A Washington dispatch says: "The new Finance act provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall arrange to substitute silver coin for fractional currency as early as practicable. The policy of the Secretary seems to be to accumulate a large amount of coin and withdraw fractional currency. During the last month \$600,000 of fractional currency were paid into the Treasury, which it is not probable will be reissued except as silver coin."

—The amount of currency in the Treasury (says a Washington telegram) is getting very low, and the accounting officers are somewhat disturbed at this. In view of the large payments which have still to be made under the appropriation acts.

—The United States Supreme Court has just decided that money temporarily borrowed by a banker in the course of business is not taxable as capital.

—T. & F. Dewolf & Co., commission and shipping merchants, of Halifax, N. S., have failed, with liabilities at \$450,000.

—The lockout of the Pittsburgh puddlers is ended, and all the furnaces are in full blast again.

—A dispatch from Wilkesbarre, Pa., states that the miners of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company will not resume work unless their demand for an advance of ten per cent. is granted. Upward of 20,000 men are out on the strike.

FOREIGN.

—Cardinal Manning regards the Catholic Church in England as approaching the most fiery crisis for 300 years.

—France is summoning her absent sons to come home and enroll for the coming conflict.

—The attempt of Paul Boynton to cross the English channel in his life-saving apparatus was a partial success. When within five miles of France, the weather became boisterous, and darkness coming on, the pilot of the boat accompanying him declined to pilot him any farther and he was taken on board the steamer.

—He was in excellent spirits and not tired in the least, and could have accomplished the feat had not the night been dark. He was congratulated by Queen Victoria, the Lord Mayor of London, and other dignitaries. Boynton will repeat the attempt.

—A former editor of a Carlist newspaper has been appointed to the head position in the Madrid University, and much dissatisfaction prevails among the students.

—The Pope, in a communication to the Emperor of Austria, states that the position of the church is becoming more intolerable, and advises a combination of the Catholic powers against Germany.

—The property of Courbet, who led in the destruction of the Vendome column at Paris, has been confiscated and seized to defray the expenses of restoring the column.

—The Bessemer steamship has made a satisfactory trial trip across the English channel.

—The law in regard to the bearing of arms in Ireland will not interfere with the American rifle team, and they will, therefore, enjoy immunity from arrest on their visit to Ireland to take part in the international rifle match.

—Baron Brunnow, Russian diplomat, is dead.

—Cholera is reported in the East Indian province of Oude.

—All religious orders, except those employed in nursing the sick, are to be prohibited in Prussia.

—The French government has just purchased 10,000 horses in Bohemia.

—German newspapers give tranquilizing assurances in regard to the relations of Prussia with foreign powers.

—There was a long and exciting debate in the British House of Commons, the other day, on the petition praying for dismissal from the Bench of the Judges who sat on the Tichborne trials on the ground of partiality and corruption, and for the impeachment of the Speaker of the House of Commons for similar reasons. On motion of Disraeli, the petition was rejected.

MEXICO, during the year 1874, exported \$19,000,000 in coin.

AMBIGUITY OF ENGLISH WORDS.

The English language is an exceedingly difficult one for foreigners to learn, because it contains many words which have more than one meaning. This ambiguity is well illustrated by the remark of an editor in his financial article that "Money is close, but not close enough to reach."

A foreigner would need to be well acquainted with the language, in order to appreciate such a sentence as this: "It makes a great difference in a man's life, whether glasses are used over or under the nose."

The word glass is very perplexing to foreigners, as an irritated Frenchman once expounded to his English friends, who saw more reason for laughing at his confusion than for changing the language.

"Why have you so many meanings to your word *glass*?" he asked. "I call for a glass and the servant brings me a mirror. 'No, not that,' I say.

"'O,' he says, 'you mean a tumbler.'

"While he is gone to fetch it, I turn to the dictionary and read, 'Tumbler, one who tumbles;' I no want that; 'part of a lock,' nor that; 'a variety of a pigeon,' nor that; 'a sort of dog,' nor that. The servant comes back with a drinking-glass. That is what I want; but why do not you say goblets, and stick to it? Next time I ask for a *glass* I will tell him I no want a spy-glass, spectacles or a barometer. I do not want to glaze or to reflect, as in a mirror; I want a goblet, what you call a tumbler."

Foreigners and Englishmen, too, are frequently bothered by *shall* and *will*. Very few, even of those who speak English from childhood, use these words correctly. An amusing illustration of their wrong use was that of the Frenchman, who, having fallen into the river, cried out, "I will drown, no one *shall* help me."

"Hanging" would seem to be a very definite word, especially to those about to undergo the process, but unless a common use of the word was considered, you would mar the wit of the Western paper which stated that "There are several horse-thieves hanging around here."

END OF FOUR GREAT MEN.

The four conquerors most conspicuous in the world's history are Alexander, Hannibal, Cesar, and Bonaparte. What was their end?

Alexander, after climbing the dizzy heights of his ambition, his temples bound with chaplets dipped in the blood of millions, looked down upon a conquered world and wept that there was no other world for him to conquer, set a city on fire, and died in a scene of drunken revelry and delirium.

Hannibal, after having, to the astonishment and consternation of Rome, passed the Alps, and having put all her armies to flight, stripped "three bushels of gold rings from the fingers of her slaughtered knights," and made her very foundations quake, fled from his own country, hated by those who once exultingly united his name with that of their god, calling him Hani-Baal, and died at last, by poison administered by his own hand, unwept and unhonored in a foreign land.

Cesar, after conquering eight hundred cities, dyeing his garments in the blood of millions of his foes, and pursuing to death the only rival he ever had on earth, was miserably assassinated by those whom he considered his nearest friends, and in the very place which it had been his greatest ambition to reach.

Bonaparte, whose mandates, kings and popes for a time obeyed, after spreading everywhere the terror of his name, after deluging Europe with blood, and clothing its nations in sackcloth, closed his days in banishment on a lonely island, almost literally exiled from the world.

What comments on the evanescence of human greatness won by the sword! These men all stood for a time on the very pinnacle of what the world calls greatness, and each in turn made the earth tremble by their tread or their bare word; yet they severally died a miserable death—one by intoxication, or by poison mingled with his wine; another by his own hand, a suicide; a third murdered by his friends, and the last a lonely exile.

COAL-OIL JOHNNY—THE CAREER OF A SPENDTHRIFT.

A writer in the New York Ledger says: "In answer to correspondents in your paper, I see some one asks if there was any person who received a large amount from oil wells, and who squandered the money most recklessly. I am glad to be able to inform you that a young man named Johnny Steele had left to him a fortune about 1868 or 1869, which was estimated to be worth two millions or over—it consisting of coal oil lands and cash. A great portion of

the lands he leased on royalty; and, on one occasion, after having walked around to the different wells and collected their royalties, amounting to about fifty thousand dollars, which he carried in a carpet sack, he got tired of carrying the burden, and remarked to a friend who was with him, that he would not carry the thing for it, and then threw it away, telling his friend he could have it if he would get it. On one occasion, while in a hotel in Philadelphia, the proprietor and he had some words, and Steele remarked to the proprietor that he could lease or buy his house, and asked what he would lease him the house for twenty-four hours for. A figure being named, Steele leased it, and allowed every one who came to the house for that twenty-four hours to go seat free. In fact, he made it a free "blow out" for anybody and everybody. While in Philadelphia it was his custom to engage a hackman to take him around. On leaving him at night, Steele would engage him for the next day, and if the hackman was prompt in getting around, Steele would buy him a fine hack and team and present them to him, telling him to "go it on his own hook" now. On one occasion, being caught in a rain-storm, and getting very muddy and bedrabbled, he stopped at a hotel at Point Breeze, and requested the best room in the house. The landlord, examining the muddy applicant closely, remarked that his rooms were all full. Steele inquired what he would sell the house for. The price being named, Steele bought and paid for it, took the best room, stayed until next day, and then left, presenting the landlord the house again.

"During one of his visits to Philadelphia he desired to engage a man to drive a carriage for him. When the applicant was engaged he took him to one of the sales stables and purchased the finest pair of horses they had, then went to a carriage warehouse and purchased the finest barouche obtainable. After using this elegant turn-out for about a week, he concluded to return to the oil country, and upon leaving presented this team to the driver. There are many more just such reckless transactions. He squandered his two millions in about two years, and went to driving a team, hauling oil. He appeared in no wise disheartened by his loss of fortune, and was just as gay and happy while driving the oil team as when spending his money. A short time later he received from the side of some of his land another fortune—not as large as the former, but still a fortune. This last one was squandered in about one year. He was always a happy don't-care, look-out-for-to-day-only fellow."

PROFITABLE POISONING.

There may be seen daily on Chestnut street a man dressed in faultless apparel, with a great diamond upon his breast, vainly endeavoring to outglitter the magnificent solitaire on his finger. In a German university he learned chemistry, and not even Liebig knows it better. His occupation is the mixing and the adulteration of liquors. Give him a dozen casks of deodorized alcohol, and the next day each of them will represent the name of a genuine wine or popular spirit. He enters a wholesale drug store bearing a large basket upon his arm. Five pounds of Iceland moss are first weighed out to him. To raw liquor this imparts a degree of smoothness and oleaginousness that gives to imitation brandy the glibness of that which is most matured. An stringent called catechu, that would almost close the mouth of a glass inkstand, is next in order. A couple of ounces of strychnine, next called for, are quickly conveyed to the vest pocket, and a pound of white vitriol is as silently placed in the bottom of the basket. The oil of cognac, the sulphuric acid, and other articles that give fire and body to the liquid poison are always kept in store.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

A GHASTLY MACHINE.

A strange clock is said to have belonged to a Hindoo prince. In front of the clock's disc was a gong swung upon poles, and near it was a pile of artificial human limbs. The pile was made up of the full number of parts necessary to constitute twelve perfect bodies; but all lay heaped together in apparent confusion. When the hands of the clock indicate the hour of one, out from the pile crawled just the number of parts needed to form the frame of one man, part coming to part with a quick click, and, when completed, the figure sprang up, seized a mallet, and, walking up to the gong, struck one blow. This done, he returned to the pile and fell to pieces again. When two o'clock came two men arose and did likewise; and at the hour of noon and midnight the entire heap sprang up, and, marching to the gong, struck one after the other his blow, making twelve in all; then, returning, fell to pieces as before.

HINTS TO AMATEUR FLORISTS.

There are many who are investing in plants who have had little or no experience, and to such a few hints may not come amiss.

1. Plants taken from the warm, moist air of a propagating house should be wrapped in thin, soft paper, left open at the top, until they have become acclimated to the change. The leaves should be sprinkled on the under and upper side with a whisk broom, studiously avoiding cold drafts of air.

2. The best time for watering plants is toward evening, as in the summer time the evaporation is not so rapid during the night; whereas, if watered only in the morning, they soon dry off that they do not get the full benefit of the evaporation process, which supplies the place of dew, and makes them look fresher and more vigorous.

3. The idea entertained by almost every amateur flower grower, that a large amount of earth is required for the health and vigor of the plant, is very erroneous, and is called by experienced florists over-potting, and is laden many times with serious results to plant life; for the soil in pots, boxes, tubs, etc., does not have the action of the elements to neutralize the acid or equalize the chemical compounds that are used up or generated to excess when thus confined, so the soil often becomes sour and sodden, and necessitates the speedy removal of the plant into fresh soil, to prevent decay of the roots. Soil best adapted to nearly every plant grown in pots is good sandy loam. Good garden soil that has been enriched until it is soft and mellow will answer every purpose; but if neither of these can be obtained, procure leaf mold from the woods, swamp muck and sand, equal parts, thoroughly mixed, and this will make a most excellent compost. The addition of a little lime will destroy and prevent worms.

4. In re-potting, care should be taken not to injure the roots. To prevent this, set the pot into a pan of water until the ball of earth around the roots is saturated; then place the hand over the top of the pot, turn bottom upward, rap the rim of the pot on the bench or stand, and the whole will fall out. Have ready another pot, one or two sizes larger, and turn into it the plant, supplying sufficient soil to fill up again, carefully sinking so that the roots next to the sides of the pot will be supplied. The process only needs repeating once or twice a year; but if you want flowers, you must keep your plants root-bound.

The first locomotive used in the United States was the "John Bull," imported from England by the Albany and Schenectady railroad in 1830. The "John Bull" is still alive. It is kept as a curiosity at the Albany Iron Works, near Troy.

Dows in Florida the natives make money by collecting bugs for tourists. Some of the insects are dried for decorating ladies' hair, and some of them are peddled out to people entomologically inclined.

The first thing in a boot is the last.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEANS.....	10 1/2 @	12 1/2	
HOES—Pressed.....	9 @	10	
COTTON.....	7 1/2 @	17	
FLOUR—Superfine Western.....	4 40 @	4 90	
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago.....	1 18 @	1 30	
No. 1 Spring.....	1 28 @	1 20	
CORN.....	94 @	96	
OATS.....	70 @	72	
RYE.....	1 04 @	1 06	
PORK—New Mess.....	21 00 @	22 00	
LARD.....	15 @	15 1/2	
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	6 25 @	6 50	
Choice Native.....	5 75 @	6 00	
Good to Prime Steers.....	5 75 @	6 00	
Cows and Heifers.....	3 50 @	4 75	
Medium to Fair.....	5 00 @	5 50	
Inferior to Common.....	2 25 @	3 00	
HOGS—Live.....	7 50 @	8 00	
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter.....	6 75 @	7 25	
Red Winter.....	5 00 @	5 50	
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring.....	1 01 @	1 03	
No. 2 Spring.....	1 00 @	1 02	
No. 3 Spring.....	95 @	96	
CORN—No. 2 New.....	70 @	72	
OATS—No. 2.....	58 @	58	
RYE—No. 2.....	1 04 @	1 06	
BARLEY—No. 2.....	1 06 @	1 08	
BUTTER—Fancy.....	28 @	32	
EGGS—Fresh.....	13 @	14	
PORK—Mess.....	21 50 @	22 50	
LARD.....	14 @	15	
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1 22 @	1 24	
CORN—No. 2 New.....	74 @	76	
OATS—No. 2.....	64 @	66	
RYE—No. 2.....	99 @	1 00	
PORK—Mess.....	20 00 @	21 00	
LARD.....	14 1/2 @	14 1/2	
HOGS.....	7 00 @	7 75	
CATTLE.....	5 00 @	5 75	
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 10 @	1 12	
CORN—No. 2.....	1 00 @	1 02	
OATS—No. 2.....	73 @	75	
RYE—No. 2.....	1 12 @	1 14	
BARLEY—No. 2.....	1 08 @	1 10	
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT—Red.....	1 14 @	1 16	
CORN—New.....	74 @	76	
OATS.....	64 @	66	
DETROIT.			
WHEAT—Extra.....	1 22 @	1 24	
Amber.....	1 14 @	1 16	
CORN—New.....	76 @	78	
OATS.....	64 @	66	
CLEVELAND.			
WHEAT—No. 1 Red.....	1 18 @	1 20	
No. 2 Red.....	1 14 @	1 16	
CORN.....	76 @	78	
OATS.....	64 @	66	